THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 858. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from this date be carried on in the premises hitherto in the occupation of Messrs. Jarvie Thorburn & Co., No. 9 Kaugee Road.

BRADWELL BLOOR & CO.

5j 1835 Shanghai, 28th Dec. 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

5j 1367 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCH-COCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, are admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.

je7—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the most terms and conditions, to the extent of £10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.

inch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to GRANT POLICIES against *Fire* on buildings used by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsi, Yantsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £5,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. POSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, *—Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT ASSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 466 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. POSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITFIELD & DOWSON,

Civil Engineers and Architects, Surveyors & Land Agents.

YOKOHAMA—JAPAN.

5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866

Avis.

LE Soussigné à l'honneur d'informer MM les residents de Yokohama que par suite de son depart pour l'Europe il a confié la suite de ses entreprises à Mr. Dawson Architecte de cette Place.

CLIPET.

5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, *5th January* 1867, will be published the first number of the

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,

AND

LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN,

to be continued weekly:—Subscription Tls. 12 per annum ; *payable in advance.*

THE GAZETTE will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French, and Prussian Consular and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the Events of the Week, &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion, and must be sent to the Office not later than 10 A.M. on the day of publication.

Communications for the Editor to be addressed care of *Shanghai Recorder* Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that Office.

31ja 1035 Shanghai, 15th Dec., 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLTLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.

FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.

tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

TO be disposed of, the entire Stock in Trade, of a superior furnished Dispensary, comprising a large assortment of first rate Medicines, Chemicals, Furnitures, &c. For further particulars, apply to—

DR. E. MASSAIS.
or JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund—Shanghai.

A vendre pour cause de liquidation.

UNE Pharmacie avec un grand Stock de Médicaments et produits Chimiques de toutes espèces, un beau mobilier et un material très complet.

Pour renseignements, s'adresser à Mons. le Docteur E. MASSAIS, ou à

JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund

tf 1704 Shanghai le 15 Decembre 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH DISPENSARY IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL Persons having claims against the above establishment are requested to forward them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the concern are required to make prompt payment to

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidator.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE ET LIQUIDATION.

TOUTES personnes ayant des reclamations a faire contre le surdit établi sement et toutes celles devant au même, sont invitées à s'adresser au soussigné, sans retard.

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidateur.

tf 1709 Shanghai le 22 Decembre 1866.

JULIUS BERNARD,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6*d.* Large bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 989 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liquor which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liquor may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 989 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

6np-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, 2ept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the Style and Firm of

CLAUSEN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

J. J. CLAUSEN.

Office, Honan Road, next door to Messrs. Ed. Fierz & Co.

2fe 1911 永隆洋行 *Yung-loong.*

NOTICE.—The connection of Messrs. SAMUEL GILFILLAN, WILLIAM ADAMSON, HENRY WILLIAM WOOD and PATRICK WILLIAM ARCHINCLOSS with our business terminated by common consent on 31st October last, and they have ceased to act as Managers for us.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

2fe 1910 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS is this day admitted a partner in our firm here, and in that of SHAW RIPLEY & Co., Hankow, which firms now consist of CHARLES SHAW, THOMAS KENWORTHY SHAW, JAMES CULL and ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS.

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.

2fe 1908 Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.

30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.

1f 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN REESEMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ult., and Mr. THEODOR PRONST has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. BEHN and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.

30ma 1914

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KLIPFFEL, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-qae.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Church near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (tel.).	Nov.	25	Hankow,.....	Dec.	20
Hongkong,.....	Dec.	27	Nagasaki,.....	,,	29
Tientsin,.....	Dec.	17	Yokohama,.....	,,	17

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,..... Sep. 10 | Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... ,, 4 | Oct. 30th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Jan. 4th, 1867.

Dec.—Mex.—Tls.	Malwa. Rec. Tls.	Patna. Rec. Tls.	Benares. Tls.
29,—565.....	470 a 475.....	475.....	
31,—	.....	.....	
Jan. 1,—	.....	.....	
2,—560.....	470/.....	470.....	
3,—570 nom.	474 nom.....	479 nom.	
4,—570.....	475.....	475.....	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	f.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ′	°
Dec. 29	1.47	13.03	E.S.E.	1	b	30.09	53
,, 29	11.47	5.02	18.11	S.S.E.	4	m	30.07	49
,, 30	1.W.	0.43	10.01		4	b	30.01	45
,, 30	h.W.	1.48	13.09	South	5	m	30.03	52
,, 31	H.W.	7.51	18.07	S.S.W.	2	b	30.08	53
,, 31	L.W.	5.08	15.02	W.S.W.	3	b	30.06	65
Jan. 1	H.W.	9.23	18.10	N.N.W.	6	o	30.38	45
,, 1	L.W.	4.38	15.07	North	7	o	30.42	42
,, 2	H.W.	10.41	18.07	N.N.W.	6	o	30.46	40
,, 2	L.W.	5.45	12.06	North	7	o	30.43	39
,, 3	L.W.	6.42	11.09	W.N.W.	4	b	30.56	31
,, 3	H.W.	11.20	13.07	N.N.W.	7	b	30.52	29
,, 4	L.W.	7.14	11.08	N.W.	2	b	30.48	29
,, 4	H.W.	12.08	10.11	North	4	b	30.43	42

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). f. fullish; b. blue sky; s. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (haze); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTH.

On Monday, the 31st December 1866, the wife of J. A. MAITLAND, of a son.

DEATH.

Dec. 9th, on board the steamer *Vadine*, on his way to England, JAMES H. SMITH, aged 30. Was buried at Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. "Aden," from Hongkong.—Mrs. Wadman, Messrs. Gibb, Coleman, Deistius, Linchnell, Eastly, Douglas, & Ashton. Per "Nanzing" from Chefoo, Mr. Kunst.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Aden," with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

THE London Mail of the 26th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 10th Jan., and here on the 16th.—It arrived last year on the 22nd Jan., per *Ganges*.

THE French Mail of Nov. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Dec., and here on the 5th of Jan. It arrived last year on the 8th of Jan., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1867.

RETROSPECT OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING 1866.

Foreign relations with China.

FOREIGNERS cannot congratulate themselves on having made any progress, during the past year, in overcoming the obstacles which Chinese officials continue to oppose, to familiar intercourse with the country. On the contrary, we have to regret the loss of one important privilege which had already been conceded, but of which Sir Rutherford Alcock has unresistingly allowed the withdrawal. When depending for existence on foreign protection, the local government allowed small steamers to ply on the inland creeks, without opposition or question. But directly the pressure of danger from the rebels was removed, the old spirit of exclusiveness revived; and arguments were put forward to prove the concession unwarranted by any treaty clause, and to justify its withdrawal. These arguments were adopted and supplemented by Sir Rutherford, in a despatch dated the 8th May last, and the inland waters were again formally closed to foreign vessels. The interests of two or three small steamer owners only were at stake, and these could not be allowed to supersede, in consideration, the welfare of the whole empire. Visions of unchecked rowdyism, of fomented rebellion, and insurgent hordes armed with foreign weapons, flitted across Sir Rutherford's brain, as inevitable consequences of the presence of small steamers on the creeks; and the traffic was condemned from fear of its possible consequences. It may no doubt be difficult to overcome the arguments the Chinese can base on Articles X and XLVII of the Tientsin treaty; restricting the trade of British ships to three towns on the Yangtsze, and debarring them from others ports on the coast than those specially mentioned in Art. XI. But a disputant anxious to uphold an opposite view would find strong support in the unrestricted permission to employ whatever boats they please, for the transport of goods or passengers, accorded to British subjects desirous of trading in the interior, by Art. XIV. The restrictions imposed on sea-going vessels can hardly apply to steam barges. However, the question has for the present been decided in the negative, and it remains only to hope that the revised treaty which the year 1868 is to bring forth, will contain a more liberal clause.

The advantages of steam carriage on land as well as on water have been carefully impressed on the Chinese government, both supreme and local. But no great progress appears to have been yet made towards convincing them. Innate objection to foreign intrusion, and dread of injury to the bent trade which supports so many thousands of the population, appear to weigh with them equally powerfully. For removing or overcoming the former, we can trust only to time and the force of circumstances. It may be hoped, however, that argument, backed by the proof of western experience, may eventually convince them how readily new vocations, arising out of and created by more facile means of transit, absorb the discarded labour. Soochow and Hangchow claim nearly equal attention as termini for the first line of rail. The former would undoubtedly be preferable if advantageous investment had alone to be considered, on account of the immense traffic between it and this port. But a railway to Hangchow, along the line of the sea wall, has been suggested by the Chamber of Commerce as likely to excite less opposition. It could interfere little with fields or villages, and irritate only the Feng-shui of the sea-coast, whereas a line to Soochow must pass through a populous and cultivated district. We trust in a few years to see one at least of these two lines, which appear destined to be the first in China, commenced. Telegraphs, the latest discovery of western science, seem likely to find their way into China even before the earlier invention of steam; and here again Shanghai will claim the honour of the initiative. The Feng-shui unfortunately frustrated Mr. Reynolds' first attempt to erect a line between Pootung and the Kintoah beacon, but we do not despair of better success on a future occasion. Messrs Russell and Co., in the meantime, are occupied on constructing a line which will serve to demonstrate to the local authorities the merit of the invention, between their hong and the godowns of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. In the south, an effort is being made to gain sanction to the construction of a telegraph between Hongkong and the local capital, which the Futai of Kwantung has apparently been won to support. If his adherence be more than verbal, we may look hopefully for a realisation of the project. The central government will hardly oppose his wish to make an experiment, in so distant a portion of the empire.

An attempt by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., to obtain a liberal interpretation of Articles IX and XII, met with equally signal defeat. Difficulty having been found in inducing the Chinese to lend houses for the purpose of storing the cocoons, on account of danger from fire involved in the process of killing the chrysalis, it was desired to erect a temporary iron godown at a convenient only central spot in the silk districts. At first no opposition was offered by the local authorities, but before the building was half completed, peremptory orders to stop were given, and the work had to be undone and the old practice of hiring Chinese houses resorted to. It is to be hoped that both these subjects—the plying of small steamers in inland waters, and the unrestricted trading of foreigners with the interior, will be considered on revision of the treaty. A wide field is open for the employment of the former on the broad canals of Chekeang and Kiangsu, and increased commerce and freer intercourse with the inhabitants, could not fail to result from their employment.

The only success over official obstinacy we have to record, is the vindication by Mr. Consul Winchester of the principle of transit certificates, laid down in Art. XXVIII of the Tientsin treaty. Until June of this year, the Article in question had been allowed to remain a dead letter. Native produce bought by foreigners in the interior, and foreign goods going inland for sale, had alike paid despairingly all the squeezes which local mandarins chose to exact. Tls. 3 to 4, instead of the stipulated Tls. 1.2.5, were habitually exacted on ten, and no appeal to the treaty had ever availed to break through the established custom. The detention of certain teas belonging to Messrs. Little & Co., at Namtao, eventually brought matters to a climax. Not only was the payment of the local squeeze insisted on, but the rendition of all receipts for illegal duties which had been already paid in the interior. So flagrant a breach of treaty provisions, and so cool an attempt to obtain possession of the proofs, afforded an excellent opportunity for remonstrance. H. B. M. Consul accordingly insisted on the immediate release of the produce and return of the sums illegally exacted. To this the Tsotai after some difficulty consented, and the principle of half transit duties was at length considered established. Experience of Chinese ingenuity, however, should have prevented any so pleasant illusion. Foreigners objected to be squeezed directly, they should be so indirectly. They objected to pay local squeezes to the Custom House officers, they should do so to the producers, in the shape of an increased price for tea. Accordingly, His Excellency communicated to the various foreign Consuls a request that foreign purchasers of tea in the interior would in future obtain, from the growers, receipts for the local duties, presentation of which would enable them to pass the Custom Houses. H. P. M.'s Consul-General was the only one who did not smell the rat, and who published the desired notice. The others repudiated the proposition, as enacting from foreigners what the treaty did not require—making them in fact prove to the satisfaction of the Custom House officials that they had paid; under another name, those very squeezes against which they had lately protested. Nothing more was heard of the matter till, a few days ago, cotton belonging to Messrs. Smith, Kennedy was detained, because unprovided with those certificates, at Tung-chow. A demand for its release was preferred to the Tsotai, who at once complied, so we may infer that he sees his ground is untenable. A Ningpo firm has also been successful in resisting payment of the imposition, in the case of some teas purchased in the Fychow district; so it is to be hoped that the principle of paying a two-and-half per cent. *ad valorem* duty may at length be recognised. There is one drawback, however, even to this prospect—that the mandarins will certainly invent some other method of getting their wonted squeeze, if they are defeated in their usual practice.

A step has been made towards giving a more clearly defined position to the Municipal Council, by the compilation of a new set of Land Regulations, which the representatives of all treaty powers except France, have agreed to recommend to their respective governments. A distinct regime has been established on the South of the Yang-king-pang, akin to that obtaining in France itself. An elective franchise has been laid down, under which landholders, householders paying a rental of 1,000 francs, and all persons possessing an annual income of 4,000 francs, vote for renters to the amount of 4,000 francs per annum, holders of property paying 240 francs a year in taxes, or any one enjoying an annual income of 10,000 francs, as members of a parliament, presided over by the Consul-General, which decides on the budget and administers the finances. Residents on the North side of that fragrant stream, of whatever nationality, have elected to cast their lot together; and the sanction of the various governments to the newly adopted Regulations is anxiously looked for. Here also an elective franchise has been adopted, which experience will, we think, show to be on much too exclusive a scale. However, that is an error easily amended, and the community will learn with high satisfaction that its present wishes have been ratified. One of the greatest difficulties which has presented itself, is the question whether or not any check shall be exercised on the arrest of native residents in the foreign settlements by the local officials. Strong feeling on this subject was manifested at a meeting of Land Renters held in April last, when a resolution was passed requesting the Municipal Council to prevent the execution of native warrants not countersigned by a Consul, pending the receipt of Sir Rutherford Alcock's opinion on the matter. This opinion has since been received, and is clearly adverse to interference with the arrest of their own subjects by native officials. It recognised, however, the inconvenience of this rule, and suggested that a scheme which shall admit of its modification be considered. Acting on this hint, the Council recommended that the sole right of granting warrants for the arrest of Chinese residents in the foreign settlement, should be vested in the Mixed Court—a proposal which, we are glad to learn, has met Sir Rutherford's approval.

Summary of the Week.

THE week has been principally devoted to New Year festivities, and we have little news to record. A shooting party have discovered the body of Jesse Carvil, whose reported murder, while in company with a German named Albrecht, we mentioned a few weeks ago. Judgment has been delivered by the U. S. Consular Court in the case *Comptoir d'Escompte* v. *Russell & Co.*—in favour of the defendants, with costs. The grounds of the decision will be found elsewhere. Mr. Hogg has, we learn, appealed against the decision of the Mixed Court in the case of the Fives' Court property, on the position of which we commented last week. Another Paper Hunt took place on New Year's day—for a £10 10s. cup, which afforded the best run of the season. The weather was just sharp enough to render the exercise enjoyable; the course was judiciously chosen; and the paper was laid in such a manner as to spare both ponies and riders the fatigue of a straight run through from end to end, and to keep a large field well together during the whole of the Hunt. Banks occurred not infrequently, but in so long a run these were not altogether disagreeable. Experience has shown how impossible it is, even in a Paper Hunt, to please everybody; and we cannot help remarking that the absence of those growls of discontent which are unfortunately so often heard whilst returning from a run, was creditable to all who were engaged in the sport of New Year's afternoon.

The start took place at a little past three P.M., over the jump to the right of the road, just past the Grand Stand, and a field of at the least fifty riders showed up at the time appointed, though it must be confessed that many of these belonged to that class who either do not belong to the Hunt at all, never think of paying a subscription, or ride out solely for their own amusement—supremely careless of the annoyance they cause to all true lovers of sport, by the delight they seem to take in getting in the way and baulking all the rest of the field at the big jumps. Owing to the scantiness of paper, the pace was comparatively slow at first; but as the scent took the direction of Markham's Farm, and thence away to Fahwah, over a capital line of country, it became much brisker—though a large number of ponies still kept well to the front. From Fah-wah, the Hunt streamed away towards Sik-a-way, crossing three or four capital hurdles en route; and from Sik-a-way to the Bubbling Well at the same merry pace, over a line of country rather inferior to that which had been already traversed. At the Bubbling Well a Transatlantic friend on *Min who* was a considerable distance in front, making the running at a furious pace over the well-known line of jumps terminating at Sir Edmund Hornby's bungalow. But he was soon passed, and the three first to show up at the winning post were Mr. Davis on *Chef d'Œuvre*, Mr. Lindsay on *Patchet* and Mr. Evans on *Evasive Answer*. The two former touched the fox almost simultaneously, but as Mr. Lindsay stated that he had missed a jump the prize—a tea guinea cup—was awarded to the first mentioned gentleman. A very large number of spectators had assembled to witness the finish, among whom we were pleased to notice many of the fair sex; and after the finish Sir Edmund Hornby, in the most hospitable manner, gave a general invitation to all the members of the Hunt to partake of mulled claret at his bungalow—an invitation which, we need hardly say, appeared to be most gratefully accepted.

A new element was, for the first time we believe, imparted into this hunt, in the shape of a pedestrian contingent, who went off with a three quarters of an hour start and were only overtaken at Fah-wha where they had lost the line of scent, having been deceived by an old track, which was crossed near the spot. So far they had taken every jump religiously, and affirm that, but for that disappointment, they would not have been long behind the ponies at the finish.

HANKOW advices at the commencement of the week announced the approach of the rebels within a short distance of Hankow, and the daily arrival of refugees in large numbers. Subsequent letters, however, report their retreat from Hwang-pe, in a westerly direction and a consequent inclination on the part of refugees to wend their way back to the districts from which they had fled. It is satisfactory to learn that, in case the rebels return, the settlement and native city are better provided for defence than they were last year. The disciplined contingent has taken charge of the defence wall, and the local mandarins feel more reliance than on previous occasions on their own troops.

Advices from TIENTSIN received via Chefoo, state that the results of the fire which occurred a few weeks ago in the northern suburb were even more disastrous than was at first supposed. The loss of hong property is estimated at over Tls. 2,000,000 Mat sheds and temporary wooden houses are being erected, by the owners. Another fire, at a place called Keehow, is reported to have destroyed property to the value of Tls. 3,000,000.

CHINESE THEATRES.

IN Paris' eloquent defence of the Roman stage before Aretinus, the high ground is taken of good wrought by the unveiling of evil in all its native hideousness. A similar plea can hardly be urged in favour of Chinese theatres, the tone of which, we fear, is not always elevating. But, though their tendency be rather to debase the mind of the audience, by representing vice under a pleasant aspect, than to elevate it by exposing the reverse of the picture, arguments may be adduced in favour even of Chinese theatres—in favour even of the innovation of female acting, which the Tsotai is being excited to suppress. While alluding a few days ago to the number of theatres existing in the foreign settlement, we might have pointed out many advantages, to both Chinese and Europeans, which the existence of those theatres confers. It is, perhaps, hardly suspected by the foreign community that they are beginning, in connection with other attractions, to render Shanghai a favourite place of resort. Attracted partly by the means of amusement and dissipation available, and partly by a desire to see with their own eyes the steamers and other foreign inventions whose fame is becoming noised through the empire, wealthy Chinese are beginning to resort to Shanghai for a month's trip, much as, in Europe, people visit Paris or London. They may possibly not gain much solid information during their stay, but they at least become in a slight degree familiarised with what has previously been known to them only by report. They can, from actual observation, testify among their neighbours when they return, that foreigners do employ vessels which need not the propelling power of the wind; that their sailing ships exceed in size and beauty of form the finest junks, that they do live in houses which are substantial and handsome, though totally different from the Chinese, and that the men who have introduced these novelties do not appear so utterly barbarous as they have been represented. They have seen them by hundreds, and walked among if not

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spoken to them. Their appearance is peculiar and contrasts unfavourably with that of the natives. But they hardly bear the appearance of abject submission—ex-presidents on sufferance, allowed to remain only through the great kindness of the Emperor,—which has been generally believed in the interior to be the case. On the contrary, they seem perfectly at home, and to contemplate a permanent stay which the war vessels in the river might render it unpleasant to attempt to curtail.

The theatres which stink so in the nostrils of the puritan advisers of the Tsotai, are a great means to this end. They have attained a wide reputation, and offer a powerful attraction to visitors who, in however small a degree, tend to disseminate among their countrymen an acquaintance with foreigners and foreign customs. Relinquished to the patronage of these visitors, again, induces the establishment of places of amusement, whose proprietors pay in the shape of rental at least some interest on the large sums that have been given for the land they occupy. Foreigners thus have a considerable pecuniary interest in the welfare of these theatres and in their immunity from undue exactions, while, indirectly, they may be a source of good even to the Chinese themselves. Healthy natives, who are attracted by the reputation these and other places of amusement are rapidly acquiring for Shanghai, at least contribute to the wealth of the native residents, and may themselves gain some slight idea of foreigners and foreign enlightenment, from their visit.

THE "PRESS" IN CHINA.

We are at once overwhelmed with horror and penetrated with regret. The curious of our humble pen have attracted the notice of Princes and been the subject of discussion among the members of the Tsung-li yamên, but we are bowed to the dust with shame and cloding we have been guilty of libelling the magnates of the land. We are, in brief, been deemed worthy of a "warning." Li-kung-pao, Earl and Duke, Viceroy of the Yellow Jacket, Junior Guardian of the heir-apparent, Viceroy of the two Kiangs, Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and recipient of unnumbered minor honours, has received a despatch addressed by the Foreign Board to all Foreign Ministers, condemning newspapers published in Chinese, for rearing baseless slanders against the authorities; and the Tsotai has requested H. B. M. Consul to "notify the *North China Herald* and all other merchants" of the fact. Highly as we appreciate the honour of notice, so deeply do we regret the errors of which we have been guilty. Fully admitting that we are "English," although not Chinese, "nobodies," we deprecate the wrath of the Foreign Board, and plead our utter insignificance as a reason why leniency should be extended to us. The slight oversight their Excellencies have made, in imagining the offenders are of Chinese birth, does not in the least affect the heinousness of the crime. It only renders the punishment more difficult. It is immaterial, we are aware, whether we express ourselves through the medium of our English or Chinese issue, as the Tsotai reads the former—through a medium of an interpreter,—as assiduously as the latter. We are taken therefore to shift the onus of fault on to the right shoulders, and to prove him that the libels of which he complains are circulated through foreign, not Chinese agency. Our Chinese paper is under, not Chinese or foreign editorship. In the English, we are not his own, Court, therefore, will be compelled to seek a remedy, and conflict at the hands of an English Judge that summary punishment of dealers which the Tsung-li Yamen claims. It is at least satisfactory to learn that the "warning" need not debar us from the "proper discussion of public affairs;" though it would have been useful if His Excellency had further explained for our "information and guidance," where propriety, according to the notions of a Chinese official, begins and ends. Ideas vary greatly on different subjects, among different nations of different people. The French Emperor's views of the liberty that should be accorded the Press, diverge widely from those prevailing in England; and the Tsung-li Yamen may probably differ from both. An English newspaper, for example, which disclosed the receipt of a bribe by a Judge, or the diversion of money by a Colonel from its legitimate under his command, would be generally applauded as a useful organ of public opinion. A tax collector who made up his quota by undue exactions from one class of the community and accepting bribes from others, a Governor who, while receiving a moderate salary, accumulated vast wealth, would be mercilessly exposed in the paper which detected the fraud would receive the thanks of authorities, who would sift and punish the crime. It would be useful to know whether these are subjects which His Excellency thinks fairly open to discussion; or whether our occasional strictures on similar eccentricities by local mandarins, have not rather been the means of calling down this expression of Celestial wrath. It is admitted that the Press is "an instrument well adapted for disturbing the functions of Government, and committing injuries against reputation"; and when newspapers were first invented, stringent were the laws by which those in authority protected themselves from its comment. As, however, the theory began to gain ground that Kings—and Governments—were made for the people, rather than people for Kings, the Press was recognised as a valuable medium by which public opinion on the acts of those in authority might find expression. The Emperor of China is nominally the father of his people, and subordinate officials are so many deputy patriarchs, intent only on paternal care of the people entrusted to their charge. Each and all therefore should be grateful for any censorship which may, by pointing out errors, enable the removal of reproach. While therefore acknowledging with all due humility the fallibility to which newspapers are subject, we regret the possibility that we may again feel called on to wound the feelings of those in authority, and to repeat, not "baseless slanders," but accounts of actual misdeeds, that may reach us. We beg only that His Excellency will not pour out on any "Chinese nobody" the vials of his wrath, but will lay his complaint in the right quarter.

The TAOTAI to H. B. M. CONSUL.

The Taotai has had the honour of a communication from "H. E. Acting Viceroy Li, stating that the Foreign Board had forwarded for his information copy of a despatch addressed to all the Foreign Ministers on the subject of the suppression of libels against Chinese officials in newspapers printed in Chinese, and H. E. instructs the Taotai to deal summarily with the offenders, as they are all nameless Chinese nobodies, who repeat any baseless slanders against the authorities which they may pick up.

The Taotai would remark that the above will not militate against the proper discussion of public affairs. The Taotai would beg H. M's. Consul to notify the *North-China Herald* and all other merchants of this, for their information and guidance.

The other Consuls have also been addressed on this subject.

MASONIC.

THE following is a list of Office Bearers in the Lodges and other Masonic Bodies now working in Shanghai.

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE, No. 501.

J. H. Gibbs	W.M.
W. Jackson	P.M.
C. J. Skeog	S.W.
J. M. Nixon	J.W. & T.
J. F. Croom	*Secy.*
C. E. Endicott	S.D.
W. Pearson	J.D.
Ed. Holdsworth	I.G.
G. Jeffrey	*Tyler.*

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, No. 570.

Rev. C. H. Butcher	W.M.
R. A. Jamieson	P.M.
R. S. Gundry	P.M. *Actg.*
J. A. Maitland	S.W.
H. W. Hardy	J.W.
E. Maintz	*Treasurer.*
W. H. Gracie	*Secy.*
Rev. C. M. Kauffman	*Chaplain.*
C. W. Jackson	*Organist.*
F. A. Groom	S.D.
J. Gilfillan	J.D.
T. W. Kingsmill	I.G.
G. Jeffrey	*Tyler.*

TUSCAN LODGE. No 10 7.

E. Oppert	W.M. (Ei.)
R. S. Gundry	P.M.
J. Jaques	S.W.
E. C. Winchester	J.W.
R. Mackenzie	*Treasurer.*
T. A. Cowderoy	*Secy.*
D. A. Emery	S.D.
W. J. Stevens	J.D.
W. C. Howard	*Steward.*
J. Macmillan	I.G.
G. Jeffrey	*Tyler.*

ANCIENT LANDMARK LODGE (G. L. MASS.)

W. J. Blanchard	W.M.
L. B. Eames	P.M.
R. R. Lewis	S.W.
A. S. Hallett	J.W.
A. F. Gardner	*Treasurer.*
F. B. Fobes	*Secy.*
M. T. Yates	*Chaplain.*
T. L. Macready	S.D.
M. L. Cook	J.D.
	I.G.
G. Jeffrey	*Tyler.*

LODGE COSMOPOLITAN (S. C.)

C. M. Donaldson	W.M.
T. S. Borradaile	P.M.
D. A. J. Crombie	Se.M.
J. Ford	S.W.
J. Simpson	J.W.
J. Frazer	*Treasurer.*
E. Wheatley	*Secy.*
Rev. J. M. W. Farnham	*Chaplain.*
C. Forsythin	S.D.
H. J. Hill	J.D.
J. Macmillan	D.C.
H. Ryder	I.G.
G. Jeffrey	*Tyler.*

ZION CHAPTER No. 570.

Arch. Campbell	M.E.Z.
R. S. Gundry	H.
A. R. Tilby	J.
F. A. Groom	P.S.
A. Levy	*Scribe E.*
E. W. Rice	" N.
	Treasurer.
G. Jeffrey	*Janitor.*

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, *Dec. 20th*, 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
vs.
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.

The following Judgment has been delivered in this case.

On the 17th of August last, a Chinese named Fook-kee borrowed at the Comptoir d'Escompte $12,600 and deposited as collateral security a plain godown receipt signed by the Superintendent of the Kin-le-pwen godowns for which Russell & Co. are Agents, for It. in a dimensional, 3,421 to 3,460, (40) Forty Boxes Lustres. The next day this receipt was handed to Russell & Co. by the Bank, with a notification that the goods "were pledged to the Bank as security for advances made" and the words "Enclosed the said Order which kindly transfer pass Bank." The receipt was endorsed by Russell & Co. "Deliver to order of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris." Subsequently Fookee made default in the re-payment of the advances. The Bank sent to the godowns to procure a muster of the lustres. A case was opened and found to contain peas and straw. Two other cases were afterwards opened with the like results, and neither the Bank nor Russell & Co. seem to doubt that all the others are similarly packed. The Bank, therefore, comes into Court and claims of Russell & Co. "$12,000, with interest, &c.;" and Russell & Co. plead, in effect, that they are bound to deliver only the packages actually received, and that they are willing—and have always been willing—to do so. The Bank, in response to this, say that Russell & Co. are estopped from such a plea by the admission on the receipt that Fookee had deposited lustres.

The issue is, whether that admission is a sufficient estoppel to the plea of the defendants.

The first question is, was the Bank assured, by the receipt, that the packages actually contained lustres.

There is nothing alleged in the pleading, and nothing declared in the evidence to the effect that the advances would not have been made, had the receipts been written "said to contain lustres." On the contrary, it is declared by Mr. Morel, the manager of the Bank, in evidence, that he had advanced on merchandise of Fokee's, deposited in the godowns of the Bank, frequently; and that after the first few times he had so much confidence in Fookee that he did not examine the goods. There is therefore every reason to believe that, had the words "said to contain been inserted," the advances would have been granted just the same. Indeed it is hardly to be conceived that Mr. Morel would have had any merchandize deposited in his own godowns, had he acted upon the general assumption that a warehouseman may be made responsible under all circumstances for the declared contents of packages.

The next question is whether, granted that the Bank advanced on the faith of the representation in the receipt, they were justified in attaching such faith to the receipt, either in fact or in law.

As to whether such faith was defensible in fact, it may be remarked that the Bank knew that the godown receipt was not negotiable, and that until endorsement they could not claim under it at all. The representation contained in it was therefore, in a sense, no representation except to Fookee and, as between him and the warehouseman liable to such construction as the actual fact in regard to the contents of the cases should warrant. Consideration of this point would have induced the Bank to remember that they were really advancing on the faith of Fookee's representations, supported it is true, but not established by the statement of the receipt.

It may be further remarked that, as declared in evidence, lustres are packed in tin-lined cases, and that the price of them is injured, if the cases be opened.

As Russell & Co. had evidently received the packages upon storage and had no other concern in them, there was reason to believe that they had not inspected the contents, and that they could not speak with precision on that head, or to say the least, to doubt that they had inspected them. Under these circumstances it was perhaps an important omission that notice was not given to Russell & Co. when they were required to endorse the receipt, that they were considered responsible that the contents were actually such as were declared. It does not seem likely that they would have consented to to endorse the receipt on such an understanding.

It should not be forgotten again that the receipt was not for "40 cases of lustres" but for 40 cases of certain marks lustres. In the instances of a promissory note payable out of a fund, it is plain that there being no fraud the grantor cannot collect unless the fund be sufficient to meet the amount, and that the condition takes the note out of the class of negotiable documents against which the grantor is estopped from pleading non-responsibility. So here when the receipt is granted for so many cases of lustres with certain marks, it is difficult to say that the Bank is entitled to lustres irrespective of marks.

As to whether such understanding was defensible at law I may quote first Smith's Leading cases Vol. I Doc. v. Oliver,

"The Courts have been unwilling to allow men to be entrapped by formal statements and admissions which were perhaps looked upon as unimportant when made and by which no one was ever deceived or induced to alter his position. Such estoppels are still as formerly considered odious."

Also Greenleaf on evidence Vol. I para. 22.

"Estoppels must be certain to every intent, for no one will be denied setting up the truth unless it is in plain and clear contradiction to his former allegations and acts."

Also Pinsino on Contracts, vol. II, 840.

It is necessary that "there shall be some default of duty by act or neglect as a ground for Estoppel. We are not willing to admit that a person entirely innocent in a moral point of view may yet be bound by his acts or sayings when, if he be not bound, he will be permitted to cast an injury upon some one as innocent as he is, but who has been misled merely by justifiable confidence in what was said or done to him with the intent that he should rely upon it. But when this confidence and dependence were not expected, and still more when they do not exist, we apprehend that an Estoppel must be founded upon fault. The whole doctrine of Estoppel's in fact originated in Courts of Equity and passed from them to Courts of Law, and the doctrine of Equity is often asserted in respect to them by Courts of Law, and when there is no violation or neglect of duty of any kind we apprehend that it must be a very strong case which comes within the law of Estoppel."

The text is supported by notes that are very clear, one of which is—

"Thus in Welland Canal *vs.* Hathaway, 8 Wend. 48. Nelson, J., limits Estoppel to cases where a party in good conscience and honest dealing ought not to be permitted to gainsay his own acts or admissions."

The estoppel urged does not seem sustainable under the principles indicated in these authorities.

The word "lustres" in the receipt was looked upon as formal and unimportant when inserted, and it is not shewn that the use of it has deceived anybody. There is no clear or plain contradiction to former allegations and acts in setting up the truth. There is no allegation of moral fault on the part of the defendants, no reason to believe that they knew or suspected that confidence and dependence would be placed in them as declaring that the actual contents of the cases were lustres, no offence against good conscience and honest dealing on the part of the defendants in pleading the actual facts.

I therefore decree for the defendants. The costs to be paid by the Plaintiffs.

G. F. SEWARD,

Assented to
Signed C. D. NYE.
" F. H. H. JENKINS.
" J. P. ROBERTS.
Associates.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

December 31st.

Before SIR EDMUND HORNBY.
Re ROWLEY MILLER.

On a previous occasion the Assistant Judge had refused to allow the Commercial Bank to prove against the Bankrupt's Estate for a sum of Tls. 25,000—the balance of a debt due on a promissory note endorsed by Mr. Miller to them. The Assistant Judge grounded his refusal on the fact that the title deeds of certain properties purchased with the money borrowed from the bank, were still in the possession of the bank.

Mr. MYBURGH appeared for the Commercial Bank on appeal. The bank had, since the last meeting, sold the above mentioned properties, and now claimed for the difference between the Tls. 25,000 and the amount fetched by the properties.

The CHIEF JUDGE allowed the claim.

The bankrupt's discharge was granted.

MIXED COURT.

Before G. W. STRONACH ESQ.,
and
HSU WEI-YUEN.

HUGSEUM *v.* WARRE.

The plaintiff who was a baker, sued Wallee for $15 for bread &c., supplied to him.

The defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded having given a bill on some foreigner, with which however the defendant said he could do nothing. The Court decided as the defendant was unable to pay the money at once, to give him a fortnight to allow of the return of a ship from Japan for which he had been acting as comprador.

Before DR. JENKINS,
G. W. STRONACH ESQ.
And HSU WEI-YUEN.

MACKENZIE & Co., *v.* MYELEE.

The defendant here pleaded that he had agreed to take twenty-four cases only of kerosine oil. The plaintiff stated that he had distinctly said he would take the forty-four, but the fact was that soon after leaving his shop he learnt that a ship from New York had come in, and as he expected to get oil from it at a less price, he repudinted a part of the bargain. The transaction took place just before Christmas and twenty-four hours were by the custom of the office allowed for the taking of delivery. He could produce a shroff who witnessed the sale, —also there was the evidence of his books.

The case was adjourned for the production of the evidence the plaintiff could bring forward.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. *v.* SENGKEE.

The Plaintiffs said that on 5th September they sold 1000 thousand pieces of Grey Shirtings at Tls. 3.05 to Sengkee; that the money for them was to be paid in a fortnight and that the defendant had failed to do this. They claimed that he be required to take the goods and pay the money for them.

The defendant stated that he bought the Shirtings as a broker and that his principals had gone.

The Court decided that the defendant take delivery of the goods within ten days and pay for them, or failing this, that the plaintiffs are entitled to the difference between the present value of the goods and the price the defendant agreed to give for them.

THE HONAN NIENFEI.

(*Hankow Times*).

Our tidings from the country to the northward and eastward are confirmatory of the information we published last week regarding the entrance of the Nienfei into this province. They have since appeared in a considerable body, reported to number fully 10,000 men, in the vicinity of *Hwangpi*; and have therefore arrived within 35 to 40 miles from this city. Mons. Gliquel's contingent were ordered across on Wednesday from the camp of instruction at *Wuchang*, and on the following morning they had taken up their position along the whole length of the defence wall, where they will prove of infinite service in case of need, when the undisciplinable rabble which held that line at the beginning of the year. That need, however, is not at all likely to arise. There are two considerable creeks between us and *Hwangpi*, which the Nienfei must be held indeed if they cross, and these between them and their line of retreat. The authorities are moreover reported to be in a far better position to take the defensive, if not the offensive, on this occasion than they were when the Nienfei last favoured us; for they have happily no "revolted braves" to add to complications, they have taken better precautions this time in the way of securing good strategical positions, and they have a more reliable general in command at the front. *Hwangpi*, too, is now surrounded by a substantial wall and moat—a protection which it did not possess at the time of the last incursion. The manœuvres are very sanguine of speedy and easy success in their operations against the enemy, and we trust, for our own sake as well as for that of the native population, that their anticipations may be realised. The refugees continue to pour in; but they are said to be mostly people who live in the open country, and happen to have family or business connections in Hankow to whom they are able to repair. The inhabitants of *Hwangpi* city are reported to be maintaining their position. The Viceroy passed through the settlement yesterday on his way to view the defences. He was attended by a large and brilliant escort, with numerous and handsome banners flying, and bugles playing marches in the the foreign style. The procession was altogether a very imposing one. Just as we are about to go to press, we are informed on reliable authority that the Nienfei have suddenly retired from their position in the neighbourhood of *Hwangpi*, and (to borrow the favourite Chinese expression) "sneaked away" to the westward, where it is to be hoped they may find sufficient inducement to remain for the present. Refugees are in consequence commencing to-day to wend their way homewards once more.

TEA.

(*Hankow Times*).

Great astonishment was not unnaturally excited not only in China, but also in England, at the ridiculously high prices which were paid at the various ports for fine and finest teas at the commencement of the season. The result of the investments, if we may judge by what we hear respecting most of those realized from the early arrivals from Hankow, must be disastrous in the extreme; and it is a matter of interest to investigate at whose instigation, in some measure, these losses have come to be incurred. The export from China for season 1865-6 was moderate, and less than the estimated deliveries; at the same time, handsome profits had resulted from the early shipments. For these reasons, we presume, operators in China were sanguine as to a very high range of prices ruling this season in the London market. In course of time, however, it was seen that a considerable quantity of fine tea was still in the dealers' hands, they being unable to quit them except at a considerable discount. Their realization became compulsory when advices were received in England of very heavy shipments of new season's teas being hurried forward, and thus large sales without reserve were resorted to, which weakened and considerably lowered the value of all higher classes. The true position of the market must have been apparent to all who were in any way acquainted with these facts, and from the experience of former seasons it would have required but little foresight to predict that, if fine teas of the old season were forced off in any quantity just before the arrival of the new crop, it would meet with a very cool reception and at very poor prices. Notwithstanding this, however, we find the London brokers advising their friends in the most extravagant strain as to the prospects. As a specimen, we give the following, received in China in May last, as the opinion of one of the first brokers in London, respecting the "Expected prices before the 31st December 1866."

Extra fine Oopacks and Monings	2-8.10
2 or 3 cruck chops may bring up to	3
Usual 1st class fine and finest	2-4.7
" 2nd class fine and finest	1-11.2-3

In contrast with which the sales have actually been 2 chops at 2-5, the finest at 2-1 to 2-5, and the class below at 1-10½ to 2, and a drooping market at these prices.

Whence arises this discrepancy? We do not pretend for one moment to justify buyers in China for paying prices higher on the average than ever realized in England in any previous season, but at the same time we feel certain that never were such extravagant anticipations conveyed to intending operators. It is a notorious fact that the opening of the market is rarely very much under the limits at which purchases are authorized, the Chinese holders being generally well aware as to what prices buyers can afford to pay, and combine to obtain as near to them as possible. This information is all the more easy to elicit when contracts are entered into, as it is deemed advisable, having once sent money into the country, to stretch a point to purchase rather than not invest at all; and when once armed with the power, the easy way in which the natives can play with the funds of others, and rival each other in paying high prices, can readily be imagined, as doubtless in many such cases a liberal discount is returned to the hong man. Those at home who would be inclined to rail at the recklessness and precipitancy of tea buyers in China should bear in mind that much of the mischief results from the reports held out from England, and that at present they view the position of the tea market in quite a different light from that afforded to any one in China in May last; and the depression now existing in London has chiefly sprung from causes which have arisen in the meantime. A considerable quantity of fine old season's tea was in the hands of the trade, the losses realized on which have very materially crippled their resources and necessarily increased their caution, in addition to which the tremendously heavy shipments sent from China from end of September must infallibly have inspired the London dealers with the most exaggerated estimate of the total supply of the season. We hope, however, that the lesson now being taught, though it may be severe, will work good for the future of the tea trade, and that the home advisers may inquire more carefully and accurately into the true state of matters before venturing to promulgate such sanguine and erroneous prospects as we have shown above.

North-China Herald Office.

THE business of this office will be conducted on the premises in 24, Nankin Road, until further Notice.

Advertisements should be addressed to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Business communications to the General Manager.

Editorial matter to the Editor, *North-China Herald*.

J. BROADHURST TOOTAL,
General Manager.

n tf Shanghai, 13th Dec, 1866.

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Shanghai May, 1863.

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26jy 1291 3rd November, 1866.

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21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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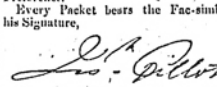

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o-a-f 171e-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

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n tf 1734 Shanghai, 19th Dec., 1866.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Dec. 28	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Coren	Br str	648	Russell	Hongkong	... 27	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 29	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Mimio	Br bq	407	Black	Nagasaki	... 24	Coals	Glover and Co
... 29	Fenella	Chi str	300	Chingjoy	Cruise	... 27		Master
... 29	Batavia	Dut baq	422	Von Dollor	Nagasaki	... 23	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 30	Showey-leen	Br str	492	Lunham	Nagasaki	... 27	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 30	Endeavour	Am sh	987	Dunn	New York			Bull, Purdon and Co
... 30	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 27	do	Dent and Co
... 30	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 37	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 30	Adeline	Br bg	235	Ramsay	Hongkong	Nov. 15	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 31	Charlot	Ham baq	236	Aharans	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 18	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 31	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Dec. 25	General	Trautmann and Co
... 31	Szechuen	Am str	551	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 30	do	Russell and Co
Jan. 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 31	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 1	Ezl King	Br str	1014	Pinel	London	Sept. 22	do	Chapman, King and Co
... 1	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Dec. 27	do	P. & O. Co.
... 2	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Jan. 1	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Manilla	H. M. S.	.....	Ryan	Nagasaki	Dec. 29		
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Jan. 2	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 3	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	Dec. 30	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Jan. 3	do	Russell and Co.
... 4	Nanzing	Br str	449	Tulloh	Chefoo	... 2	do	Trautmann and Co
... 4	Amilia Mitchell	Br sh		Branscruh				
... 4	Neptune	Br baq		Parkins	Fuchau			A. R. Tilby and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec. 29	Albuera	Br sh	774	Levack	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 29	Coromandel	Br sh	735	Smith	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 29	Shaftesbury	Br str	521	Atkins	Hongkong & Ports	Teas	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 29	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 30	Shause	Am str	561	Prand	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 30	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 30	Morsh	H.I.R.M. g	.....	Susloff	Wusung		
... 30	Whampoa	Br str	315	Phillips	Nagasaki	Ballast	Glover and Co
... 31	Esperanza	Br baq	381	Murrell	Amoy	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 31	Gabalva	Br baq	419	Way	New York	Teas	Augustine Heard and Co
... 31	Szechuen	Am str	551	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
Jan. 1	Singapore	Br str	781	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	News Boy	Br sch	309	Boswell	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	John Thorne
... 2	Maria	Br str	258	Newman	Fuchau	do	Master
... 2	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Bucton Castle	Br sh	886	Brannagan	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 2	Morning Star	Br sh	662	Johnston	Fuchau	Grain	Frazar and Co
... 3	Canvass Back	Br sh	671	Johns	New York	Tea, &c.	Olyphant and Co
... 3	Avonvale	Br baq	307	Ogilvie	Montreal	Teas	Olyphant and Co
... 3	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Glover and Co
... 3	Elsabea	Prus bg	224	Kühn	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 3	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 3	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 3	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg & Co
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 4	Coren	Br str	648	Russell	Hongkong & Canton	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 4	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Yokohama v. N'saki	Saudries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 4	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 4	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons Mgm	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 c	Adeline	Black	Br bg	235	Dec 30	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
2 s	Asphodel	Bayfield	Br baq	297	Nov 7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Charlton & Mounier	London	Immediately
1 c	Batavia	Von Dollor	Dut baq	422	Dec 29	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
2 c	Beemah	Hawkins	Br sh	887	Nov 23	Sydney	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
7 c	Barmah	Yeo	Br sh	1174	Dec 28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 c	Charlot	Aharans	Ham baq	236	Dec 31	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 p	Chow-sye	Burow	Siam sh	560	Oct 18	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hongkong	Early
6 c	Crowshay Bailey	Hansenberg	Br sh	682	Nov 24	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
7 p	Deucalion	Turner	Br baq	398	Dec 7	Fuchau	Horuco Company Limited	New York	Immediately
4 c	Dilkhoosh	Bisset	Br sh	816	Dec 10	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. P. Cama and Co		For Sale
1 p	Dunkeld	Toms	Br sh	700	Nov 29	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
6 c	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Br sh	1047	Dec 11	Sydney	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 c	Edith Haviland	Carpenter	Br bg	263	Dec 4	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Amoy	Early
6 c	Endeavour	Dinn	Am sh	987	Dec 30	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Early
1 c	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br sh	1069	Nov 21	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
6 s	H. W. Almy	Freeman	Am baq	314	Dec 11	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Early
7 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	686	Dec 26	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		
4 c	James Shepherd	Jean	Br sh	850	Dec 19	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
8 s	Japan	Saeuberlich	Ham sh	270	Nov 5	Hamburg	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
6 c	Joachim Christian	Petersen	Prus baq	427	Dec 20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 c	Lizzie	Riemer	Prus baq	341	Dec 24	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	To-day
1 c	Maggie Leslie	Stephens	Br baq	472	Dec 11	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
8 c	Mimio	Black	Br baq	407	Dec 22	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 p	Mirolla	Bruce	Br sh	721	Nov 25	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
7 p	Norfolk	Mogg	Br baq	264	Dec 22	Yokohama	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov 22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 p	Silesia	Ewing	Br sh	781	Dec 23	Fuchau	Master		
8 c	Soolee	Edan	Br baq	472	Dec 26	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
1 p	Summer Cloud	Bowen	Br sh	698	Dec 3	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
1 c	Tuisco	Jessen	Ham baq	380	Dec 22	Sydney	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Immediately

33 Vessels

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	.....	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov 16	Nagasaki
5 s	Manilla	.....	Ryan	H. M. S.	4	70	50	Jan 2	Nagasaki
4 c	Pelorus	.....	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	275	Nov 5	Japan
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	.....		
2 s	Le Brethon	.....	De Cintre	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	.....	Bochet	H. I. M. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	Nov 25	Corea
Wusung	Morsh	.....	Susloff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 12	Nagasaki
6 c	Vineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	.....	360	Dec 11	Honolulu

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. P. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	286	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine				
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
OUL	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsun	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
OUL	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	202	H. I. M.'s Customs

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